#### ELECTRIC CURRENTS.

Outstanding legal-tenders, \$381,329,-The temperance excitement continues Jamestown, Green county, Ohio, reports the surrender of the last ma The steamships Goethe and Great Western, arrived out at Liverpool yesterday. The State senate of Maine vesterday oted, fourteen to ten, to abolish the death The assignee of Homes & Macy auounces that he will be able to pay creditors orly-live per cent about the second of

Colonel Wyall C. Thomas, editor of The strike on the New Jersey southern railway, which began five weeks ago, is at an end. The veto power (has been given the James Johnston, a prominent whole-ale merchant of Terre Haute, Indiana, died There is great excitement in Prince on, Indiana, over an attempt to inaugurate be women's crusade in that place. At Xenia, Ohio, yesterday, the citi-tens subscribed a large fund to support the woman's movement against the isquor sellers. There arrived at New York yesterday the steamships Russia, from Liverpool; Schiller, from Hamburg, and Olympia, from Bevyart's sale and exchange stables,

Father Murray, a Catholic priest of millicothe, Ohio, preached a temperance ermon yesterday, but opposed the women's Thomas Rodman, says an Albany New York, dispatch, has been appointed dis-trict afforney of Kings county, in place of

Dio Lewis has called for a State conantion in Ohio, of the friends of the present oversent against the vending and manufac-re of stimulating liquids. Right-Honorable Edward Cardwell, who was secretary of war in Gladstone's min-stry, is to be elevated to the peerage, with the tile of Viscount Revington. The following were the customs reeipts for the week ending the fourteenth New York, \$2,458,167; Philadelphia, \$246,465; lahtemore, \$151,672; Boston, \$355,878.

A dispatch from Ripley, Ohio, states that there is but one liquor establishment in that place, and its proprietor's name is Be-reaw, and he is dangerously sick in bed. The fine residence of R. J. Watson, on miles n om St. Louis, was burned early erday morning. Loss, forty thousand dol-insured for 'wenty-six thousand dollars. General Sir Carnett Walsely, comander of the Asha utee expedition, is a suf-ter to a large amoun't by the destruction of a Pautishniton, in London, on Wednesday. William Baker, a painter, fell from a catolid on Grace church, at Evansville, In-liana, yesterday morning, and was so severe-y injured that his life is believed to be in

Judge Barlow, of Springfield, Ohio, m fifty to four hundred and fifty Indications are that the senate com-

thee on appropriations will agree to the ac-of the house providing for a reduction of rank and file of the aims to twenty-five usaind men by stopping recruiting. Duke de Broglie, French minister of the interior, has sent a circular to the pre-tects directing them to keep watch upon cir-sens who leave for Chiselburst on the occa-sion of the prince imperial becoming of age. A Philadelphia dispatch says that

There was another strike on the New York Midland railroad yesterday, owing to the failure of the hands to realize on the scrip with which they had been paid a lew weeks ago. The switches are spiked at Summit, and rains are allowed to run. The brewers of Cincinnati are holding private meetings and taking action in ref wence to the temperance movement in the Male. One brewer states that Washing-

e trade are threatened.

partnouse, which took a hundred kem f beer daily, now takes none. John Magar attended the ball at the Williard 1 louse, in Boston, on Saturday last, and wander ing into one of the private rooms, took a draught from a bottle which he thought contained liquor, but which proved to be poison. It died had night. A dispatch 'rom Florida Bay, dated the ninescenth, anys the steamer Dispatch, which left Havana Cuesday, reports that Consul-General Hati had been forced to fly from a spanish mob in Havana and take refuge on board of a British iron slad. An investigation into the accounts of

State Treasurer Hays, of Kansas, has found gross irregularities in his management, and a resolution has been offered recommending his impeachment. It is said the State will not lose anything, as Hays's bondsmen are responsible A party of coal-miners, of St. Clair

A party of coal-miners, of St. Clair county, Illinois, who are on a strike, went to the mine of Robert Leman, near Freeburg, yesterday, dreve off a party of negro miners whom Leman had employed, and robbed their ministes of their clothing, revolvers, As a feature of the memorial to Prof. Agassiz, it is proposed that the teachers and outpils of the whole country take part in it, and that on the auniversary of his birthday May 28th they shall each contribute someday 28(h) tony shall each contribute some ring, however small, to the teachers and pu

The flouring mill owned by Mrs. Sockstraw, at Rockford, Indiana, was destroyed by fire this morning; loss twenty-five to drirty thousand dollars, no insurance. The miller, named Anderson, and another young man named Redfuger, have been arrested ac-used of setting the mill on fire. A valuable letter, malled from New York twenty-two years ago, was reclaimed at the dead-letter bureau of the postoffice yes-terday. The letter was addressed to the care of the United states consul at Liverpool, and is supposed to have been recently discovered emong old papers in the consulate.

ounty, Missouri, a few weeks since, contin-s. Seven murders had been committed a rei in ten days previous to the date of the Ler. The outlaws threaten to kill some of a most prominent men in the county, in v farmers have left the county, and more The lawlessuess reported in Lincoln

ions me making in that city for a great reli-tions me making in that city for a great reli-tions me vival, to be followed by a crusade in the interest of temperance, in which all the owngelie all churches will engage. The pope-ment a letter to the Massachusetts Catholic Captain Morton, of the steamshir Castle, from Havana, reports that in a tement about February ist a column of

ngarement access relating to a constraint of the parties from a constraint of the co dispatch from Davenport, Iowa,

A dispatch from Davenport, 10%, sais the following startlying story: "Mrs. Elizabeth Brownies, wife of A. W. Brownies, a wealthy farmer of this found, as brutally nativered, by some man unknown, in her house has evening. She was shot twice with a deable-barreled shotgun, and died in "auther the produced shotgun, and died in "auther the following shots. There is no due to the murderers, and their objects are unknown, although it is thought they were intent on robbery." The St. Louis Republican's corres-ondent at Santa Fe, New Mexico, says that is surreme court of that Tarritory has de-ded that the Puchlo Indians of New Mexi-are ellineus of the United States, under

## CURRENT NEWS.

The woods are on fire around Live The Tennessee Grangers-Another New Planet-Iowa Central Railroad -Taxation without Representation.

> The Wall-Street Joke-Limitation of the New Orleans Debt-Hay and Irish Potatoes in the Northwest.

Progress of the War on John Barleycorn-A Would-Be Editor-Slayer Fixed - The Kausas Grangers, Etc.

- BENGLEKU An Ex-United States Consul Bend. HAVANA, February 20.—M. de la Reintre, formerly consul of the United States here, died yesterday. Murder.

ATLANTA, February 19.—In a diffi-culty, this evening, James Chisholm shot and killed Penn Bedell. Both are gamblers. Iowa Central Railroad. Boston, February 19 .- At an ad-

journed meeting of the bondbolders of the Central railroad company of Iowa, to-day, it was decided by a vote of lifteen to fourteen to e the road to the Milwaukee and St. Pau Another New Planet.

WASHINGTON, February 19 .- Dr. Peters, of Hamilton college, telegraphed to-day to Prof. Henry that he discovered a planet in eleven hours and mineteen minutes right as-cension, plus four degrees and twenty-five minutes declination. Taxation Without Representation, Worcester, Mass., February 19.— Stephen and Abbie Kelley Foster, with Miss Sarah Wall and Marnetla Flagg, have refused to pay taxes because ladies cannot yote. Their property is advertised for sale to-morrow. A convention to protest against the law is in session here.

YEDDO, February 20.-Political disturbances are apprehended in Japan. Minis-ter Iwacura has tendered his resignation, but the micado refuses to accept it. The people clamor for war against Correauz. This, or a rivil war, is inevitable. A serious insurrec-tion has broken out in the district. The Fizen slegraph line has been destroyed. Mrs. Ellza Gilpin's Will.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—The will of Mrs. Eliza Gilpin has been probated. It makes provision to earry into effect the will of her late husband, Henry P. Gilpin, who donated one hundred thousand dollars, to be equally divided between the historical society of Pennsylvania, the historical society of Chicago, and the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts.

The New Orleans Bebt Limited. NEW ORLEANS, February 20 .- The nate to-day passed a joint reso tion limitof warrants or certificates, except against cash in the treasury. The bill drawn up under the auspices of the chamber of commerce and urged by the governor reducing the city expenses half a million a year, were

General Moltke's Speech. PARIS, February 19.—The journals here reproduce in full General Moltke's speech in the reichstag on the military bill, and comment on the gravity of the situation. The Union has a dispatch from Spain stat-ng that General Mariens, finding the Carlist orce around Bilbon stronger than he anticl-sated, retired, and that Bilbon has sent a dep-tation to the besiegers to negotiate a capitu-

Senate Confirmations WASHINGTON, February 20. - The WASHINGTON, February 20. — The senate has confirmed the following nominations: J. W. Wright, receiver of public moneys at Pioche, Nevada; J. C. Foster, register at Pioche, Nevada, Consuis—James M. True, of Illinois, at Kingston, Canada; Newton Crane, of Missouri, at Monchester. United States marshals—Edward S. Kearney, for Washington Territory; Benjamin J. Spooner, for Indiana. Postmaster—Sidney M. Cox, at Thorntown, Indiana.

The Tennessee Grangers. NASHVILLE, February 20.-The State range of Tennessee assembled at Gallatin esterday, the first annual session. Nearly resterday, the first annual session. Nearly two hundred subordinate granges were repre-ented, there being between five and six hun-ired representatives present, many ladies being delegates. The question of establishing plow and cotton manufactory at Nashville was among the questions discussed. Great larmony seems to prevail. The session will probably last two days.

A Would-be Editor Slayer Fixed. New York, February 20.—Daly, the ommunist, who attempted to kill Major angborn, an editor, in Jersey City, some me since, has been sent to the State prison for one year.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff Conklin, convicted of stealing three five thousand-dollar gold certificates from one Craft, of Virginia, while the latter was intexlexted, has been sent to the State prison for five years.

That Joke on Wall Street. NEW YORK, February 20.-The inestigation into the recent forgeries on the ock exchange shows that the paper on stock exchange shows that the paper on which the communication, purporting to have been made by Orton was written, was aken from the vice-president's and not the president's room, and that the Toledo, Wabash and Wesfern letter was not written upon the regular paper of the company. It is thought that some printer was employed to print the head-lines.

The Kansas State Grange. The Kansas State Grange.

Topeka, February 19.—At a meeting of the State grange to-day resolutions were adopted requesting the Kansas legislature to pass a prohibitory liquor law, and declaring that no person who retails liquor shall be admitted to the order, and also declaring that the greatest good and highest happiness of an enlightened and virtuous community are the legitimate results of a thorough and practical education diffused among the masses. In the afternoon Hon. M. E. Hudson was elected master of the State grange. The evening session was devoted to the installation of officers and the conferring of the fifth degree.

South Carolina Tax-Payers' Convention. outh Carolina Tax-Pavers' Convention COLUMBIA, S. C., February 19 .- The COLUMBIA, S. C., February 19.—The tax-payers' convention to day adopted a memorial to congress reciting the miserable condition of the State under the present government, and asking for redress and relief.

The tax-payers' convention adjourned today, after four days' session. A report was adopted instructing the executive committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the county organizations, to be known as "Tax Unions," and to be established in every county of the State. All citizens, while and black, who pay laxes, are to be admitted to membership. The object is to prosecute the criminal and dishonest officials, and endeavor to relieve the burden of taxation.

Onto Legisfature.

Ohio Legislature. COLUMBUS, February 20 .- In the sen-COLUMBUS, February 20.—In the senate to-day bills were introduced to authorize
the removal of property and estates belonging
to non-residents in the same; to abolish the
office of State gas-inspector; to amend the
act of May 3, 1878, authorizing an increase of
the capital stock of railroad companies, so as
to restore the law as it stood prior
to the act of last May. In the house
bills were introduced providing for and
regulating the publication of applications for
local or special legislation to exempt from
selsure any fund set apart by benevolent associations for the families of deceased memseleure any fund set apart by benevelent associations for the families of deceased members. A hill was also introduced to apportion
the State into congressional districts. The
judiciary committee was instructed to inquire
into and report upon that part of the tax-law
having reference to taxing property not secured by mortgage. A motion to request the temperance committee
to revort back, on bext Tuesday, a bill
now in their hamis, amending the Adair law,
was laid of the table. Yeas, 45; nays, 31. Strike at the Kensington totton-Mills. PHILADELPHIA, February 19 .- The

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

per cent in Kansas. The average prices of wheat and potatoes in some of the States, relatively considered, are somewhat anomalous. In Illinois, potatoes average five cents per bushel higher than wheat; in lows, seven cents higher, and in Kahsas, ten cents higher. The prospects for fruit in southern Illinois and southwest Missouri are flattering. British News. LONDON, February 19 .- Disraeli will

London, February 19.—Disraeli will go to Windsor lo-morrow and submit to the queen a list of the members of the new ministry. The queen will hold a council of state on Saturday, at which the resignations of Gladstone and his colleagues will be formally accepted and the seals of office be conferred on the new ministers. Viscount Enfeld will be summoned to the chamber of peers as Baron Strufford. Glandstone has advised the queen to confer knighthood on Chas. Reed, member of the late parliament for Hackney.

LONDON, February 20.—Disraeli had an interview with the queen this evening.

Three railway accidents are reported today. The most serious one haspened to the scotch mail-train, which ran into a luggagairaln near Presion. Fifteen persons were injured, and two have died. The cars were demolished. Comma-Finance.

The Temperance War. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—A special dispatch to the Gazette from Hilisboro, says: Judge Steele to-day dissolved the injunction of the women from praying in front of Dunn's drug store, on the ground that Johnson, the owner of the saloon, whose fromises were improperly joined with Dunn, the occupant, as plaintiff in the case. The Enquirer special says the plaintiffs appealed to a nigher court and restored the restraining order.

Xenia reports five saloons closed up to this evening. One saloon-keeper came out of his cellar to-day bearing a white flag in token of surrender. Each surrender is made the occasion of a jubilee. Oxford has nearly all its places of business olosed.

In Dayton the women organized for the work to-day. Reports from there conflict as to the favor the pian meets.

COLUMBUS, OHIO. COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 20. -COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 20.—
The laddes' prayermeeting, now being held daily, preparatory to a more active movement on the liquor desders, is growing each day, and much interest is manifested. There is no plan of the campaign yet decided on although it is asserted that a plan similar to that adopted at Hillsboro is being much discussed. The general meeting of next Tuesday will decide the plan to be observed.

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA. TERRE HAUTE, IND., February 20 .-A very large, harmonious, and enthusiastic temperance mass meeting was held here to-night. The meeting was addressed by Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Cumback and E. C. NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, February 20 .- It is said that three thousand women of this city have offered their services, since Sunday, to the conductors of the union temperance prayer-meeting, to inaugurate a war against king BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., February 20 .- The women's temperance society to day resolved to call a public meeting to devise means to prevent fiquor-selling on Sunday. A large number are in favor of adopting the plan resorted to in the west The Missourl State Grange, ST. Louis, February 20.—In the State

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—In the State grange to-day the following resolutions were reported by the committee and adopted:
First—That we fully indorse and approve the declaration of principles adopted at the late meeting of the national grange at St. nd-That as cultivators of the soil we have been too long governed and controlled by the great moneyed powers of the land and by rings, which are against us simply because with each other.

Third—That as retrenchment and reform is our motto, as true patrons we should begin at home; and while we demand, as we have a right to, that our legislators and rulers shall be economical in the expenditure of public money, let us not be profligate in the expenditure of private means. While we condemn extravagance of public officials, and complain of wrongs inflicted upon us by those whom we have intrusted with power, let us not still further wrong ourselves and our immilies by living above our income and involving ourselves in debt, thus sacrificing peace, comfort an i independence at the shrine of fashion and show.

Fourth—That we invite hearty support and co-operation of the sisters of our order in our reformatory movement; that woman's true position is the God-given and divinely sanctioned one of helpmate to man, therefore her Third-That as retrenchment and reform is position is the God-given and divinely sanctioned one of helpmate to man, therefore her clace is by his side. Hers is a high and noble position, and, if rightly improved, will rear to her memory monuments more durable than marble, and leave an inheritance to those that will come after her more to be prized than weath or honors.

Fifth—That in a republican government all power is vested in the hands of the people, and in ours a majority of people bepower is vested in the hands of the people, and in ours a majority of people belong to the producing classes, yet the power and strength of these classes have been used by a less numerous and more unscrupulous class for the advancement of their own selfsh purposes.

Sixth—That aithough ours is not a political organization, and especially ignores political or partisan questions, yet we call upon our representatives in congress and State legislature to listen to the appeal of more than one hundred thousand patrons of Missouri to economize the resources of the government, and to stop the currents of extravagance and corruption which have borne us to the very verge of bankruptey and ruin.

verge of bankruptcy and ruin.

STATE POLITICS. Judge J. D. Porter, of Paris, for Gov ernor-The Intelligencer's Cau-

From the Paris Intelligencer of the 12th.]

At no time in the history of Tennessee, since 1885, has a general election occurred involving greater or more vital interests to the future material and political welfare of the State, than the one now approaching. The people and the press of the State seem to be impressed with this fact, and are busy in casting about for the nost proper man among her many worthy and able sons to serve as chief executive for the next two years. There are barriers in the form of divisions among conservatives to the election of anyone of a class of very worthy and able men to the executive cnair, and however much this is to be deplored, yet it exists as a stabborn fact. These divisions anheated, will evidently result in a return of Radical rule in the State. The times, the circumstances, the political necessities of the day, and the voice of the people, demand that the place seek the man, and not the man the place. There are no doubt a number of such men in the State. We present to day the name of one of the best qualified and most worthy sons of Tennessee for this important position; one who has pears sonat promotion, we have From the Paris Intelligencer of the 12th. best qualified and most worthy sons of Tennessee for this important position; one who has never sought promotion, yet has been placed in very responsible positions by his fellow-citizens. With no intention of depreciating, in any sense, the merits of the various gentlemen who have been mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial canvass, we present the name of Judge J. D. Porter, of Paris, as a candidate for governor of Tennessee, at the November election, Judge Porter fills our idea in espacity and qualifications for the position. He is eminently conservative in his politics, incorruptible, and of the highest moral character, and a man of broad and liberal ideas; a thorough lawyer, and well acquainted with the constitution and its requirements. He served with distinction in the legislature of 1859-60 as floater from the district then composed of Madison, Gibson, Carroll, and Henry. He was again sent by his fellow-citizens as a member of the constitutions of 1876 in which he was carroll, and Henry. He was again sent by his fellow-citizens as a member of the constitutional convention of 1879, in which he was one of the most influential and efficient members. As judge upon the bench no man has given more satisfaction, both to the bar and litigants, in the impartiality of his decisions. No man in the State has better preserved the dignity and honor of the judicial ermine. Possessing the rare virtue of divesting himself of the too common prejudices that often hinder or obstruct the even course of justice, he lays aside the robes of office with the proud consciousness of having faithfully and conscientiously discharged the high trust committed to him by a confiding people. Being endowed with one of the clearest intellects in the State, with far more than ordinary analytical powers, combined with admirable firmness and fine executive ability est intellects in the State, with far more than ordinary analytical powers, combined with salmirable firmness and fine executive ability—just the qualities, intellectual and moral, as prerequisites to constitute a good, reliable and efficient governor—he is one of the fittest men in the State for that position, especially at this particular juncture. With a degree of modesty farely seen in the public men of this day, Judge Porter has never sought to thrust himself before the people for office, and while in office none can show a better record of faithfulness and efficiency. His candidacy has been, to a considerable extent, induced by the solicitations of personal and political friends, both in Middle and west Tennessee, and in accepting the same he does so with the highest assurance of their confidence and sympathy. It politics Judge Porter has been decidedly conservative, having had no agency in bringling about the unhappy divisions that have for some time existed series as in a Kennington control. States, under States, u

Message from the President on the Subject of Cultivating Timber-No Taxation on Tea and Coffee-Senator Logan Explains.

Senator Sherman Discovers a \$500,000 Leak in the Tariff Bill, Caused by the Letter "8" and a

Personal Explanations in the House Introduction of Chief-Justice Waite -Before the Committees-Etc., Etc., Etc.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, February 20 .- The chair laid before the senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitthe President of the United States, transmitting a resolution of the American association for the advancement of science, on the subject of the cultivation of timber and the prescription of forests; also, a communication from the commissioner of the general land office, on the same subject. Referred.

Senator Scott presented a petition from eltizons of Pennsylvania against any restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, or any additional internal taxation. Referred.

Senator Summer presented a petition from the Pennsylvania woman-suffrage association, protesting against the passage of a bill to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah. Referred.

tion, protesting against the passage of a bill to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah. Referred.

Senator Sherman said that he desired to call the attention of the senate to an error in the tariff bill, in regard to fruits being admitted free, which led to the loss of half a million dollars revenue, and which might lead to the loss of a larger amount. He was glad to be able to say that the error did not occur in the senate, but was caused by somebody adding "s" to the word fruit, and then a comma. He did not know who did it, but the subject ought to be inquired into.

Senator Anthony thought that engressed bills should pass from one house to the other in print, and not in manuscript. After considerable time spent in explanation, the subject was dropped.

Senator Logan said that vesterday morning, when the chairman of the inance committee presented a petition from bankers and merchants of Chicago, protesting against any increase of volume of currency, he supposed it was signed by many whose names he had noticed in the newspapers who were first to close their doors at the commencement of the panic, Subsequently he went to the committee room, and examined the petition, when he found that the names he referred to were not attached to it. As he did not desire to do injustice to any one, he made this statement. The petition was signed by several respectable business men. e petition was signed by several respectable The petition was signed by several respectable business men.
Senator Chandler introduced a joint resolution releasing members of the military court, which tried Fitzjohn Porter in 1882, from obligations of the oath they took as members of the court not to disclose the vote or opinion of any member thereof, and wind a present consideration thereof.

and asked a present consideration thereof, Senator Ferry (Conn.) objected. Senator Chandler gave notice that he would call it up on Monday. Senator Hamilton moved that when the senate adjourn to-day it beto meet Monday next. Agreed to. inquire into the expediency of superceding the present system of parchment in the last stage of a bill and previde that when it be presented to the President for approval it shall be printed and preserved in the depart-ment of State.

shall be printed and preserved in the department of State.

Senator Sargeant said he did not oppose the resolution, but thought it should also provide that there should be no legislation during the last two or three days of the session. It would be impracticable to print bills in the haste which generally characterizes the last days of the session, unless something be done to prevent legislation on the last two or three days. Senator Supaner—There might be a small printing establishment in the capitol for the last days of the session, to facilitate legislation. The resolution was agreed to.

Senator Flaungan submitted a re-olution instructing the secretary of the treasury to report to the senate the number of illicit distilleries suppressed by the afficers of the government in the last six months, and the producing capacity of these. Agreed to.

The morning hour having expired, the senate resumed the consideration of the finance bill pending, the motion being to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which the substitute of Senator Cooper was adopted.

Senator Ferry (Conn.) moved to lay the bill and all amendments on the table. Lost—yeas 17, nays 36. Senator Boreman moved that the senate

Senator Boreman moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Senator Sherman called for the yeas and nays, and gave notice that he would call for the yeas and nays on every proposition.

Senator Boreman withdrew his motion. The question then recurred on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the substitute of Senator Cooper was adopted yesterday, and it was reconsidered—yeas 31, nays 23.

Senators Carpenter, Gordon, Wright and Ransom, who would have voted for the amendment, were pared with Senators Freelinghnyson, Barnard, Morrill (VL) and Saulbury, who would have voted against it.

Senator Merriman's amendment, as adopted, instructs the committee to report, as soon as practicable, a bill providing for an increase of the national bank circulation, so that the whole volume thereof shall not exceed four hundred million dollars.

Senator Davis's amendment, instructing the committee to report so as to provide for free

senator bayis's amendment, instructing the committee to report so as to provide for free banking under the present national bank law, was rejected without discussion.

The question then recurred on Senator Buckingham's motion to recommit.

Senator Cameron moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. senstor Anthony moved to adjourn. Lost. Senator Schurz said he desired to speak at ength on the financial question. The question their recurred on Senator Cameron's motion for an executive session.

Agreed to.

The senate then went into executive session.

and soon after adjourned till Monday. House. Messrs. Beck and Crossland made personal explanations of their dialogue in the house yesterday, each disclaiming any idea of offending the other, and both making apolooffending the other, and both making apologies to the house.

The speaker then proceeded to the call of committee reports of a private character.

After some time being spent in committae of the whole on the private calendar, the house took a recess to give opportunity for the introduction of Chief-Sustice Waite to the members of the house individually. The centenony was performed by the speaker. The house then proceeded to the consideration of business connected with the District of Columbia. a bill, anthorizing the Washington and Point Lookout railroad company to extend its line through the city of Washington, produced a good deal of agitation and excitement, it being opposed generally by the members from Pennsylvania, which opposition Mr. Hale N. Y.] attributed to the influence of Tom Scott and the Pennsylvania railroad company, while it was developed, on the other hand, that Mr. Chipman, delegate from the District of Columbia, was vice-president of the company. The discussion was carried on amid great noise and confusion.

Mr. Negley moved to lay the bill on the table. Pending the vote on that question, the house adjourned.

IN THE COMMITTEE ROOMS, ETC. WASHINGTON, February 20 .- The senate committee on public lands, to-day agreed to recommend the passage of a bill ex-lending until December 1, 1876, the time for the completion of the Wisconsin Central

#### BROWNLOW.

What the Great East Tennessee Senator Has to Say About the Appropriations for the "State of Franklin,"

His Views About the Currency and Civil Rights Questions - He is Opposed to Mixed Schools.

From the Knoxville Chroniele. Washington, February 10.—On yesterday the senate passed, by a voice of forty ayes to eleven nays, the bill giving eighteen thousand five hundred dollars to the East Tennessee university and State agricultural thousand five hundred dollars to the East Termessee university and State agricultural college as compensation for the use, occupation, etc.; of the college buildings during the war. Though located at knowville, the whole State is alike interested in the prosperity of this institution, and it is hopen that the sum appropriated will relieve the university of its indebtedness and enable it to extend the actitics of education to the youths congregated within its walls from every county in the State. Last year we passed this bill in the sanate without a confest. While it passed yesterday by a large majority, several senators spoke against it. I mention this that your readers may see that, as a result of the monetary panic, congress is not likely to make the appropriations for the benefit of individuals and institutions in the southern States, which they might otherwise have expected. In the running debate on the passage of this bill. I was represented by Senators John A. Logan and T. W. Ferry, to whom the thanks of all the friends of education throughout the State are due, A bill appropriating the small sum of \$500 to our State unatte asylum, under the able management of Dr. John H. Calendar, is now pending. I hope Senator Cooper and myself may be enabled to get this through, but I have little hope that anything will be done for the Nashylle and Memphis custom-houses beyond saving the small appropriations made for them last year. This brings me to the question of the

to the question of the which overshadows all others in importance. From the letters 1 have received from all parts of Tennessee, I see there is much anxiety to know "what congress will do" on this subject. The people of Tennessee want more greenbacks, because they are not monopolists. The oaly alarm a greenback creates is among monopolists. They dread it more than a mad dog does water. It, as its enemies assert, it is a "worthless rag"—has no value—why. I would ask, so much uneasiness about it? The extraordinary sensitiveness on this question among the members of congress from the States having a monopoly of the circulating medium, no matter in what shape it is presented, argues more strongly than anything else in layor of expansion, free hanking and an equal distribution. The motive for this is so plain that the dullest mind need not fail to discern it. The alarm of these congressmen from the States having "the lion"s share" of the currency, is not because they are afraid of its value or solidity, or that its increase would breed any disaster in business. They are too shrewd in the arts of trade for that; they too well understand the effect of an equal distribution of anything that is good. As a matter of policy, the advocates of contraction and a return to specie payments preach the adverse doctrine. This grasping for all the currency is the most unpatriotic selfishness, and is at the bottom of the opposition to expansion and the clamor for a return to specie payments. The partiality and despicable mitaliness of this whole CURRENCY.

for a return to specie payments. The partiality and despicable unfairness of this whole question was illustrated in the brief remarks I submitted last month to the senate, and which were published in the Chronicle. To further illustrate if, the State of Pennsylvania has programmed to the senate of the senate of the senate has been senated by the senate has been senated by the se rurther lithstrate it, the State of Pennsylva-nia has more population than the whole of New England; yet Pennsylvania has allotted to her only \$22,000,000 of national bank circu-iation, while the New England States have more than twice as much, or \$110,500,000. New England has a circuiation or \$21.00 per capita; the Middle States \$12 \$2; the west \$7.00; the south and southwest \$2.30 on an average, and in Tennesses we have been them \$2.00.

the Middle States \$12 S2: the west \$7.69; the south and southwest \$2.81 on an average, and in Tennessee we have less than \$2 per capita. Is it surprising that with such a distribution as this the people of Tennessee are compelled to pay such ruinous rates of interest? If the reply is made to this that the eastern States need more currency than the west and south, I would shower that such was not the case when the war rockeout, and is not necessarily the case now. In 1800, the south and southwest had a bank circulation, issued under the State laws, or \$71.000,000; under the national bank system, the same States have only \$38,000,000. In 1802, the bank circulation of New England was \$65,000,000; now it is \$110,000,000. Such facts as these give the explanation why money is plentiful in the east and scatee at the west and south. But these specie-paying congressmen tell us that money will flow wherever there is a demand for it. This simply means that in the east they will issue all the circulation their own people need at six per cent, per annam, and if our people in Tennessee want any of it, we have just to bid up to two per cent, per month, and we will get it. It will four the per month, and we will get it. It will have the act they the control of the first that the control of t

want any of it, we have just to bid up to two per cent, per month, and we will get it. It will flow to us then. And this is what we have been doing in Tennessee until our people are almost ruined by assirious rates of interest. As I said in the remarks made weeks ago, there is no legitimate kind of business in Tennessee which can stand these rates of interest. They grow out of the absointe scarcity of money; their legitimate consequences are bankruptcy and ruin. People thus situated don't care to be talked to about the "danger of expansion." You might as well talk to a starving man about the danger of eating too much. Instead of restricting the national bank circulation to an arbitrary sum, which bears no relation to the needs of the country, let it be free to be increased by anybody who can furnish the money to do it. I don't expect congress to pass just the kind of bill which will do justice to the west and south in this matter, but I think it will pass one much improving the present condition of the sections named.

THE CIVIL RIGHT'S BILL.

THE CIVIL RIGHT'S BILL.

Of no less importance to the people of Ten
nessee than the currency question is what i
known as the "civil rights bill," introduce
by Charles Sumner. To the people of Mr
Sumner's State, where, comparatively, there
are no colored people, and where the common
school system is firmly established, this doe
not become a question of meaning. Summer's Statie, where, comparatively, there are no colored people, and where the common school system is inruly established, this does not become a question of magnitude. But to the people of Tennessee, whose free-school system is in its infancy, it is a question of grave magnitude. I don't believe that in any question upon which I am called to act I am governed by hope of political preferment or leaf of party clauner, but not being a candidate for re-election to the senate, and not caring whether my views are popular or not, I have no hesitation in saying that I am opposed to this bill—because of the feature which compels the education together of white and colored children. I will not waste time in discussing any abstract principle involved in this bill of the great leader of the Liberal-Greeky party in the late presidential election. I am opposed to it. The practical results which will follow its adoption alone concern the people of Tennessee of all races and colors. I believe that any attempt to enforce, by arbitrary act of congress, the attendance of the two races in the schools and churches, will result in the total destruction of the free school system in Tennessee. For the sake of the argument, I admit that this fact is caused by prejudice, but it is a prejudice which congress has no power to contract. It is sufficient that we see a most useful system imperiled by an attempt to reduce an abstraction to immediate practice. The colored people of Tennessee have now a fine opportunity to show their good sense. Upon their action on this question largely depends their own interests and the welfare of their people throughout the country. I would appeal to the common sense of the colored people, through their good sense. Upon their action on this question largely depends their own interests and the welfare of their people throughout the country. I would appeal to the common sense of the children the same schools and churches. Already in the same schools and churches. Already in the same schools and churches. A

bales.
SAVANNAH, February 20.—Cotton heavy; middling, 1536e; net receipts, 1270 bales; stock, 65,174 bales; weekly net receipts, 19,657 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 2527 bales; to the Continent, 3575 bales; to France 1491 bales; constwise, 4512 bales; sales, 2699 bales.
CHARLESTON, February 20.—Cotton dult; middling, 153,481536; low middling, 15c; good

Hamily Waste there are count performed in the price of the price of the numbers of November and December, 1573, free to all subscribers for 1874.

SP For sale by all Booksellers and News Dealers.

CHARLESTON, February 20.—Cotton dult; middling, 154,481536; low middling, 15c; good

654 Broadway, N. Y.

ordinary, 14'4(alff); stock, 55,143 bales; week-ly not receipts, 9730 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 5342 bales; to the Continent, 734 bales; to France, 1750 bales; constwiss, 3722 bales;

sales, 6300 bales.

NEW GRLEANS, February 29.—Cotton active; sales, 2600 bales; prices of mentum and better qualities easier; lower grades steady; good ordinary to strict good ordinary. 187.6; 184.615 for middling to strict flow middling, 187.6; 184.615 for middling to strict middling, 187.65; good middling, 187.67; receipts, 9243 bales; exports—coastwise, 124 bales; to Great Britain, 1830 bales; to the continent, 1912 bales; stock, 335, 355 bales; annoted, 188.200 bales; week's sales, 38,500 bales; receipts—net, 44,57 bales; grass, 39,317 bales; exports—to the continent, 20,341 bales; consistent, 10,564 bales; to Great

o, tol bales; coastwise, 10,504 bales; to Great ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS. METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

SIGNAL SERVICE UNITED STATES ARMY, MERPHIS, TENN, February 20, 1874. A. Ms P. M. P.M. Barometer 20,87 29,88 29,68 xenty- 51 -107 -065 er. Cloudy Cloudy Litrat S. W. RHODE, Observer, Signal Service, United States Army (BY TELEGRAPH.) LITTLE ROCK, February 20.—River rish with 9 feet 2 inches by the gauge. T weather is cloudy, and raining. CINCINNATI, February 20.—River 31 feet and falling. Weather cloudy, with rain. No ar-rivals or departures except packets.

EVANSVILLE, February 20.—The weather scloudy and rainy. Mercury 45° to 54°. The river has risen 12 inches. Port list: Down: Thomas Sherlock, II a.m. New Orleans, February 20.—Weather cloudy and warm. Arrived: Paragon, Cin-cinnati. Departed: H.S. Turner, Cincinnati; Bismarck, St. Louis. Bismarck, St. Louis.

St. Louis, February 29.—Weather cloudy and mild, with rain. River failing elowiy. Arrived: St. Joseph, Memphis. Departed: Belle Memphis, Memphis.

Louisville, February 20.—The river has risen 2 inches in the last twenty-four hours, with 11 feet? inches in the tast twenty-four hours, with 11 feet? inches in the Last twenty-four hours, with 11 feet? inches in the Indian chute. River stationary, Weather cloudy and miny. Arrived: Andy Baum, Cincinnati; I. W. Garrett and barges, New Orleans, and several barges from Pittsburg with coal. Departed: Andy Baum, Memphis, and most of the tows. The Camella was resold at the city wharf by the United States marshal, to-day, to Lee Crane, for two thousand two hundred dollars, and will be put in the Cincinnati and Tennessee river trade.

Carro, February 20.—Noon—Weather cloudy

river trade.

CARO, February 20.—Noon—Weather cloudy and raining. The river has risen 9 Inches. Arrived: St. Joseph, Memphis, 5 p.m.; City of Heiena, Vicksburg, 12 m. Beparted: St. Joseph, St. Louis, 9 p.m.; Grand Tower, Memphis, 10 p.m.; Fanny Lewis, Red river, 10 p.m......Night—Arrived: Charles Bodmann, New Orleans, 1 p.m. Departed: City of Helena, St. Louis, 5 p.m.; Ches. Bodmann, Chiefmati, 2 p.m. River risen 12 inches. Weather rainy and forgry. nati, 2 p.m. Rive

Vickshuse, February 20.—River failing. Weather cloudy and warm. Fort list: Up: Mary Houston, John Kilgour, Great Repub-lic. Down: John F. Tolie, Louisville, Glencoe. Arrived: Colorado. PITTSBURG, February 20 - The river is falling; now 6 feet 8 inches. No arrivals or departures except local packets. NASHVILLE, February 20.—The river is failing, and has now is feet on the shoals. Weather cloudy and rainy. No arrivals or departures except local packets.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. HOURS.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1 a.m.—The barometer has risen somewhat in New England and the Middle States since Thursday night, and still more decidedly in the extreme northwest and in Oregonit has fallen. In the southwest the temperafure has risen, especially in the South Allantic States and lower Missouri valley; it has fallen rapidly during the day on the upper Missouri. Westerly winds with cloudy weather prevail in the Middle and Eastern States, and easterly winds with cloudy weather and rain. In the lower lake region and Ohio and lower Missouri valleys, southeast winds with threatening weather. In the guif States brisk northwest winds, with cloudy weather prevalent in the extreme northwest.

Pronabilities.

PROBABILITIES. For New England, northeast winds, clouds weather, possibly with rain.

For the south Atlantic States, rising barons ster, southeasterly winds and partly cloudy Weather.
For the Gulf States, stationary barometer followed by rising pressure winds, veering to the southwest, and in Texas by northerly winds and rapidly falling temperature. For the Ohio valley and lower and upper lake region and the northwest, rising barom-eter, northerly winds, and very cold, clear weather.

SIGLER-BERLIN-By the Rev. George A ofton, on the evening of the 19th instant, at HOWELL SIGLER and Miss-LULA BEELIN, all

MARRIED.

POWELL-On Friday morning, February 20th, 1874, at 8 o'clock, WILLIE T. POWELL. Friends of the family of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral at 3 o'clock this SATURDAY) evening, from the residence of F. B. Montana, on Webster street. ZWEIFEL-On the 20th instant, Andrew, son of Mrs. Ernestine Zweifel, widow of the late Dominick Zweifel. ing, from Cochran Hall, No. 182 Main street.

UNDER the present regime is a success, and fast acquiring a reputation that it well deserves and may be proud of. Mr. J. C. OATES has his Hooms in Tip-Top Order, and defles competition. Young men whi desire rooms at low rates would do well a call at once.

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For Girls and Boys Uniting with its own new and varied at-"Our Young Folks" & "The Riverside,"

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the companion of the post of the profession of the post of the pos and OLIVE THORNE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders

Notice to Stockholders.

MEMPHIS GASLIGHT COMPANY.

will be held at the Company's Office, No. 291 Second street, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., On Saturday, 28th day February, 1874, (the first day of March occurring on Sunday), then and there to choose Seven Directors serve said Company during the ensuing year. By order of the President, GEORGE W. GIFT, Secretary,

#### Memphis, Tenn., February 20, 1874. fest SCRIBNER'S

#### MONTHLY.

The Finest Illustrated Magazine IN THE WORLD.

MARCH NUMBER NOW READY.

The Mountains of North Carolina

ILLUSTRATED, "The Autobiography of an Atheist." "Review of the Credit Mobiller."

THE March number of SCRIENER'S MONTHLY, now ready, opens out with the fifth of sdward King's papers on the GREAT SOUTH, super bly litustrated from sketches by Champney, and dealing with an almost nuknowa land. THE MOUNTAIN REGION OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA. The verdict of the Press is that this series is steadily increasing in interest and bosuty. interesting views of the internal troubles of that Company; A Tribute to Agassiz, by Jas. T. Fields; a fresh and gossipy sketch of Arasian Women, by Rev. Dr. Robinson; a Reminiscence of Maria Van Ness. "The Heiress of Washington," by Wm. R. Hooper, a romantic sketch; an ingenious extravaganza entitled "The Tachypomp;" a valuable paper on the religious life of John Stuart Mill; and "A Dream Story", by Mrs. Katharine Macquoid, the author of "Patty." The seria a by Miss Traffon and Mrs. Davis are continued.

The publishers take pleasure in announcing

The publishers take pleasure in announcing that in the April Number will be commonce new, handsomely illustrated, Serial Story, THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND. By Jules Verne, author of "From the Earth to the Moon." "A Journey to the Center of the Earth," Etc.

The series of illustrated Papers now in progress in this Magazine, descriptive of the immense and fertile region of our country, known as

"THE GREAT SOUTH." is altracting the greatest attention at home and abroad. It is hoped that it may bring to these vast fields of agricultural and mineral wealth, a tide of capital and population that will help to solve the problem of the future.

The MARCH NUMBER gives us The Mountain Region of Western North Carolina.

These papers were begun in November, and will be continued through the present year. The July Number, containing the Introduc-tory Paper of the Series, will be sent free to all subscribers for 1874. Price, 84 a Year. SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, N. Y. I.O.B.B. RUPHRATES LODGE, NO. 35,—A regular immeeting of this Lodge will be held to-morrow (SUNDAY) morning at 9½ o'clock. Every member is requested to be present as

#### business of the utmost importance will come before it. WM. FRANK, President. NOTICE.

A LL MALE INHABITANTS of Shelb A county, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, are liable to a Poli-Tax of \$2; and all persons who have Personal Property assessed to them for 1878, if not paid by the standard march, mext, will find the same in the hands of an officer.

fe21 Tax-Collector Shelby county, 1876. NOTICE. A LL instruments, Mathematical and Philosophical, left at my shop for repairing, if not called for in thirty days, will be seld at the expiration of that time to pay charges.

A. TIENSCH.

Math. and Opt. Instrument Maker.

Memphis, February 20, 1874.

MEMPHIS AGRICULTURAL MECHANICAL SOCIETY. OFFICIAL DRAWING. Morning - Class No. 181.

08 | 41 | 33 | 38 | 74 | 52 | 49 | 54 | 9 | 58 | 20 | 55 | 78

Evening-Class No. 182.

1 | 36 | 42 | 31 | 70 | 74 | 45 | 67 | 26 | 21 | 2 | 78 | 08 Memphis, this 20th day of February, 1874.

## OF KENTUCKY.



FOURTH

MARCH 3ist.

NO FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

#### LAW, MEDICAL, SCHOOL, BISCELLANEOUS AND BLANK BOOKS AT AUCTION By A. E. FRANKLAND,

Monday Morning, February 23d, AT TEN O'CLOCK. At 297 Main St. (H. Wade & Co.'s store). The en'ire stock of valuable Books, Stationery, and Fancy Goods, usually contained in a first-class book house. Sa'se continued morning and night until closed out. Terms cash. By order J. M. Beogler, assigner H. Waste & Co. A. E. FRANKLAND, Auct'r.

### BONDS AT AUCTION

By A. E. FRANKLAND.

Benefit of Whom Concerned Monday, February 28d, at 12 o'clock m., Corner Main and Madison streets. 89000 Columbus, Miss , Town Bonds. 84000 Memphis City Water Co. Bonds.

81000 Mouroe County, Ala., Bonds. A. E. FRANKLAND, Auctioneer, Four Building Lots on Market Square and Winchester street, near the New Courthonse Site, at Peremptory Public Sale upon the Premises, at Twelve

O'clock Tuesday, February 24th. Under Puesday, reordary 2 min.

Under positive instructions to sell, without reserve, to the highest bidder, we shall offer, as above announced, that valuable ground at the intersection of the west aide of Market Square with the south side of Windhester street, within half square of Main street, being 74 feet on Windhester street by 36 feet depth, Inid off in four lots fronting Windhester street. The lots are of amail size, so as feet depth, laid off in four lots fronting Winchester street. The lots are of small size, so as to place them in reach of a greater number of buyers, and so as to have no waste ground to be taxed. Their favorable locktion, so close to the great thoroughfare of Main street, renders them very eligible for shop-keepers, mechanics and others who find it necessary or convenient to unite their residence and business in the same house; and their close proximity to the intended site of the new courthouse affords a probability of larger instrease of value in the early future than exists at present in regard to any other Memphis real estate.

Title warranted. Terms—half cash, six and twelve months, with interest, secured by deed

In trust on the property sold.

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Ticket Office, No. 287 Hain Street,

PHE firm of RANDLE & HEATH is this day dissolved by limitation. JOHN E. RANDLE retires from same, having sold out his entire interest in said firm to J. W. HEATH. J. W. HEATH will continue the business of the Chickzsaw Iron Works in same place. He will pay the indebtedness of the laie firm, and is suthorized to settle up the entire business of same.

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